

NEWPORT MERCURY.

Published by **ROUSMANIERE & BARBER**, opposite the BRICK-MARKET.

[Price 2s per Annum.—5s in Advance.]

SATURDAY, MAY 17, 1817.

[Vol. LVI.—No. 207.]

NEW BOOKS.

GERALDINE FAUCONBERG.
by Miss Burrian, Author of *Traits of Nature*, &c.
PASTOR'S FIRE-SIDE, by Miss Jane Porter, Author of *Thaddeus of Warsaw*, &c.
SANCHO, or the Proverbialist, by J. W. Cunningham.
TAKES of my Landlord.
JANE of France, by Madame de Genlis.

The above are just received and for Sale at

JAMES HAMMOND'S
Dry Goods & Book-Store,
No. 104, Thames-Street.

A L S O,

Silk Umbrellas, and Company Nankins, first chop, with other

NEW GOODS.

Just received, and for sale as above.

Newport, May 8.

Christopher Rhodes,

Has for Sale at his old stand
No. 103, Thames-street.

JAMAICA Spirits, first quality;
Cognac Brandy, do.; Gin; Fayal Wine; Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson-skin, and Souchong TEAS; Old Java Coffee; Brown Sugar; Citron, Cassia; Salt Petre, (London refined); Superfine Flour; few boxes fresh Lemons; white Wine Vinegar; Molasses; New-England Rum.
Newport, May 10.

New Arrangement.

PARDON T. MUMFORD,
At his Book & Stationary Store
No. 112, Thames-street.

HAS just received from New-York, an assortment of DRY GOODS, consisting of blue, black, brown, bottle green, drab and mixt Broadcloths and Cassimeres; pale blue Cloths; flannels; blankets; worsted and cotton Hosiery; suspenders; flag handkerchiefs; handkerchiefs; cotton and pocket do.; men's beaver Gloves; kid gloves; 4-4, 5-4, 6-4 and 7-4 cotton and imitation shawls; vest patterns, very elegant; cotton cambrics; very cheap British Shirts; India Cottons; factory do.; blue and yellow Nankins; coloured cambrics; calicoes; gingham; bombazines, various colours; 3-4 and 6-4 Dimity; Italian Crapes; book muslins; figured do.; cotton Umbrellas; sewing silks, all colours; cotton hails; silk Shawls; men and women's black and white silk hose; pins; needles, &c. &c. all of which were purchased at Auction, and will be sold very low for Cash.

P. T. M. will continue his Book and Stationary business as usual.—All New Publications are received as soon as published.

Newport, May 9.

3w

GEORGE WANTON,

At his Book and Hat Store,

HAS just received the best assortment of Men's and Children's HATS, which he has ever before offered for sale in Newport, to be sold cheap, viz.—Men's extra fine fashionable Beavers; do. superfine and common, with wide brims; do. castor and plated Hats; Youth's fine black do. handsomely finished. A great variety of Children's black, brown, drab and fancy color'd Hats, elegantly trimmed; men's and boys best and cheap felt Hats.

A L S O,

PAPER-HANGINGS for Rooms and window-curtains, of the most fashionable patterns, both elegant and cheap.
Books and STATIONARY as usual.
Newport, May 1.

TO LET,

And Possession given the 18th of May.

ONE of the best stands in Newport for a Dry Goods Store, being in Thames-street, and at the corner of the old Church Lane.—For terms, &c. enquire of **LYDIA BROWN**, on the premises.
Newport, May 2.

DRY GOODS.

ROBERT P. LEE,

Respectfully informs his friends and the public,

THAT he has taken the Store, No. 167, Thames-street, recently occupied by Jacob Richardson, where he offers for Sale a handsome Assortment of Fresh DRY GOODS, having bought them at the New-York Auctions for Cash, consequently will sell them very low for the same article.

Likewise,

COTTON YARN of an excellent quality both for Knitting and Weaving; with a great variety of American manufactured Gingham and Shirts.

Newport, May 9.

NEW GOODS.

WILLIAM CALAHAN

HAS just received, by the latest arrivals at New-York, from Liverpool, some NEW GOODS, among which are:—

Balloon Furniture DIMITIES
Cotton Shirts, high and low priced
2 and 13-quarter Counterpanes
Super super black lace, ground
UNDRESS'D CALICOES
Brown and yellow fancy ditto
Chimz stripes and fancy checks ditto
Undress'd fancy super super lace, ground Calicoes
Do. do. Check ditto
Superfine Furniture ditto
Ladies and gentlemen's worsted Hose
Girl's and boy's white and color'd do.
all of which are of a very superior quality
Jaconet and cambric Muslins
Imitation damask Shawls
Rich plaid and Mourning ditto.

A L S O,

7, 8, and 4-4 IRISH LINENS.

Likewise, on hand,

A Quantity of Cutlery, Hard-Ware, and a few Crates of CROCKERY WARE.
Ten Casks of COLMENAR WINE.
All of which he will sell low for Cash.
—New-York Money and Treasury Notes taken at par.
Newport, Dec. 18.

ENTERTAINMENT.

RICHARD BARKER,

Respectfully informs his friends and the public,

THAT he has returned to his native town, and taken the House at the corner of Meeting-street, north side of Washington-square, and two doors west of the State-House, where he intends keeping a House of Entertainment, and will use every exertion to give satisfaction to those who will favor him with their company.

Clubs and private parties can be accommodated as usual, and a few steady Boarders will be admitted.
Newport, May 2.

TO LET,

And Possession given on 1st of June.

THAT large and convenient three-story HOUSE, lately improved by Mrs. Sarah Lopez, and at present occupied by Mrs. Sarah Wood, situated on the north side of Washington-square, and next west of Mr. Charles Peck's.—For terms, &c. apply to **BENJAMIN RADWEN**.
Newport, May 10.

FOR SALE,

A QUANTITY of HAY, and Oat-Fodder, of a good quality, which will be Sold on reasonable terms. Apply to

EDWARD HAMMETT.

Newport, March 7.

MANTUA-MAKING.

ANN VOSE,

HAS Removed from her former stand at the foot of the Parade, to the House opposite Warner's wharf, and corner of Thames and Marlborough Streets.—She returns her thanks to her friends and customers, for their former favors, and requests a continuance of their patronage.
Newport, April 4.

Paper-Hangings and Borders,

New, Elegant and Cheap,
In a great Variety, may be had of
J. C. SHAW,
No. 118, Thames-street.
Newport, April 17.

Grand Election Feast!!

Springfield Bridge Lottery, 3d Class.

\$3,000

Highest Prize.—Only 8,000 Tickets, and no Deduction.

Will commence Drawing in Boston on the 21st of May inst. and be completed in Twenty Days.

S C H E M E.

1 Prize of	\$ 3000
2 do.	500 each
3 do. of \$ 100 & 100 Tickets, and all they draw	
4 do. of \$ 50 & 50 Tickets, do.	
10 do. of	100
25 do.	50
50 do.	20
135 do.	10

Besides a large number of small Prizes.—Less than Two Blanks to a Prize.

The certainty of the punctual drawing of the above Lottery, with a knowledge of the fact that it will be completed on or before the 9th day of June, must render the purchase of a Ticket more of a Feast than probably some will obtain at the approaching Election.

Present price of Tickets, Wholes, \$ 3 50.—Quarters \$ 1—but will soon rise.
Orders by Mail, enclosing the Cash, post-paid, will be immediately answered, and the earliest information given the purchaser of his good fortune, at the

Exchange & Lottery Office of J. C. SHAW.

A few Tickets in the *Plymouth Beach Lottery*, now drawing, may be had by immediate application at the above Office

Newport, May 2, 1817

Plymouth Beach Lottery \$ 5000 highest Prize.

A Few Tickets in the 6th Class of this excellent Lottery, now drawing in Boston, may be had, warranted undrawn, by immediate application at the Truly Fortunate Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 118, Thames-street. Price of whole Tickets, \$ 3 50.—Quarters \$ 1—but will soon rise, in consequence of the great demand.

N. B.—The Managers Official List of Prizes in the *Bequith Stone Chapel Lottery*, is received, and may be examined gratis at the above Office.
JOSIAH C. SHAW.
Newport, April 11.

NEW GOODS.

HAS just received, and for Sale at No. 100, Thames-street, opposite Col. William Moore's, for one week, and no longer:—

1 Case black Cambrics, at 9d per yard
1 do assorted White Cambrics
1 do blue Calicoes, at 20 cents.
1 do Pink Gingham.
Silk Shawls from 3s 9d to 5 Dollars.
Elegant Lace Veils.
Artificial Flowers.—Cotton Hose.
Black and white Silk Lace.

With a great Variety of other seasonable Goods.
Newport, May 3.

TO LET

And immediate Possession given,

THAT large and very convenient Dwelling-House and Store, No. 137, Thames-street, sign of the Golden Eagle, lately occupied by Mr. A. Richmond, being one of the best stands for business in Newport. For further particulars, apply to **PARDON T. MUMFORD**.
Newport, April 12.

NEW AND FASHIONABLE PAPER-HANGINGS,

Are just received and for Sale at
JAMES HAMMOND'S
Dry Goods & Book-Store,
No. 104, Thames-Street.

ALSO,—A supply of
DRY-GOODS,

That are Seasonable,—and a general Assortment of
STATIONARY,
In all its branches.

The Circulating LIBRARY,
Comprising more than Three Thousand Volumes, continues to be supplied with New Publications.

Subscriptions for the
ANALECTIC MAGAZINE,
Will be received, and complete Sets procured as above.
Newport, April 26.

Irish Butter and Beef.

TWO Hundred Firkins first quality Irish BUTTER,
Sixty Tierces of Irish Prime Mess BEEF

Ten Chaldrons of COAL.
Landing from *Brig Hannah*, and entitled to Drawback.

For Sale, by

CHRIS. RHODES.

Newport, March 14, 1817.

NOTICE.

By Virtue of a Decree of the Supreme Judicial Court, holden at Newport on the first Monday of March, 1817,

SO much of the Real Estate of **ANDREW FREEBODY**, late of Westbury, deceased, as will be sufficient for the payment of the debts of said deceased, together with the expenses of settling the estate of the deceased, and incidental charges, will be sold at Public Auction, on **WEDNESDAY, May 21, 1817**, and the following day.—Said Estates is situated partly in Newport, Middletown and Jamestown.—That in Newport consists of about 8 Acres of Land.—That in Middletown of 60 Acres of Land, now in the possession of **James Chase**;—And that in Jamestown, is the Farm now in the possession of **Peter Potter**—The sale will be on the premises, in Newport, on said Wednesday, at 10 o'clock A. M.—in Middletown, at 3 o'clock P. M. on said day—and in Jamestown, on the day following, at 11 o'clock A. M.—The Conditions will be made known at the time and places of sale.

**SYLVESTER GAVIT, } Exec'rs.
JAMES CHASE, }**
Newport, March 7, 1817.

NOTICE.

By virtue of a Decree of the Supreme Judicial Court, holden at Newport on the first Monday of March, A. D. 1817, will be Sold at Public Auction, on **THURSDAY, May 15, 1817**, at 2 o'clock, A. M. if fair, if not the first fair day after, on the premises.

SO much of the Estate of **PATIENCE HAZARD**, late of Jamestown, deceased, as will be sufficient to pay the just debts of said deceased, and the incidental charges. The Conditions of Sale will be made known at the time and place.
ARNOLD HAZARD, Executor.
Jamestown, April 22, 1817.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having been appointed, and duly qualified as Administrator on the estate of **JOHN CROOKE**, late of Middletown, deceased, requests all persons having demands against said estate to present the same, and those who are indebted, to make payment to

WILLIAM CROOKE, Adm'r.
Newport, Dec. 20, 1816.

TO LET,

THE Dwelling-House and Garden situated in Clarke-street, opposite Mr. Samuel Vernon's, and formerly the property of **Henry Potter**, deceased.—For terms, &c. apply to **PETER MITCHELL**.
Portsmouth, April 26.

REVIEWS.

Rousmaniere & Barber

Have just received

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW, No. 53, and **QUARTERLY REVIEW**, No. 30.—Subscribers requested to call for their Numbers.

A L S O,

POEMS by **Lord Byron**—consisting of *Child Harold*—the *Prize of Chillon*—*Sonnet to Chillon*—the *cantation—the Dream*—*Prometheus*, &c.—Price 75 Cents.

VERSES to the Memory of the **RICHARD REYNOLDS**, of Bristol, (By **James Montgomery**)—To which is added, a Tribute to his Memory, **William Roscoe, Esq.**; together with short sketch of his Life, and Eulogium pronounced before the **Reynolds' Commemoration Society**, by the **Mr. Thorpe**.

A L S O,

SCHOOL-BOOKS,

Of every description constantly on sale as above

School-Masters and Country School-keepers supplied on the best possible terms.
March 22, 1817.

SUGARS.

SIX Hogsheads and Five Tierces Guadeloupe Brown SUGARS, good quality, just received and for sale by **J. G. & S. WHITEHORN**.
Newport, April 12.

RICE,

OF the first quality, in Tierces and half Tierces, for Sale by **W. C. GARDNER**, or **S. FOWLER GARDNER**.
Newport, April 11.

Strong Beer and Ale

FIRST and second quality **Stout** and **Beer**, per barrel or less quantity.—Also a few dozen bottles of **and 200 barrels VINEGAR**, for sale by **PETER GRINNELL & SON**.
Providence, April 17.

TO LET,

And possession given the 1st of April.
THE HOUSE in Church-street, next east of the Moravian Meeting-House.—For further information enquire at the Office of the *Newport Mercury*.
March 14, 1817.

FOR SALE, or TO LET

THE Estate in Bridge-Street, occupied by the late Col. **John Boss**, consisting of a convenient Dwelling House, with a Store adjoining, a large Garden.—Also, **The** Grange House and Lot, adjoining the above, the north side.—Likewise, **The** Dwelling-House and Lot, situated in Washington-street, and lately occupied by **Capt. Asa Brooks**.—For further particulars and terms, apply to **JOHN L. BOSS**.
Newport, March 21.

HAY-SEED.

ASA SHAW,

HAS just received a supply of very, Herds and Barren's **GRASS SEED**, which is of the first quality, of the last year's growth, and will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash.
Newport, April 11.

FOR SALE,

And Possession given on the first of April next.

THE FARM whereon the Subscriber now lives, about 4 miles from the Stone Bridge, in Tiverton, containing 160 Acres of Land, with a Dwelling-House and other out-buildings thereon, well watered, and fenced with stone wall; and a young orchard that bears—
For terms, apply to **JOSEPH DUFFEE**.
Tiverton, Feb. 20.

THE BRIEF REMARKS.

Love of power, is as natural as to breathe. It shows itself in the dawn of reason. How soon the infant begins to struggle to have his will! Ere he can speak or walk, in the arms of his dry and in his rattle and rattle, you may plainly read the stout "I will and I won't."—With immature violence he squirms in his mother's arms, in order to command the attention of her attentions. The officer, in his pet, with the "sore" remembrance of his submission, and the devotion of all her time and faculties to the service of his single self. Having brought under him his nurse, no sooner is he able to run upon his legs than he strives to extend his dominion. He exacts of the children, and of all about him, an implicit compliance with his will. He opposed or thwarted, he regards as downright rebellion against his authority. Accordingly, he is a tyrant. When he deals out blows or words in harsh and grating music.

Marked as the earliest of his property, is that of property. Scarcely is the thing more common, than for the child to ask, with peculiar earnestness, "May we have this, for our own?"—Not are they willing to take up with anything short of such a covenant. And why is it, that, not content with the mere use of the thing, they so anxiously have it as their own? It is because property is power?—One who holds power over that, which is exclusively his own. Of this matter of fact, the child of four, seems almost sensible, as the man of forty; and as he is, I conceive, that our appetite for property—which is but another name for power—begins even in infancy, and enlarges as our years increase. So true is it, that the passion for power, is the ruling passion in human nature.

A question, then, arises here, as to whether that early education and discipline should have on the predominant basis of principle under consideration. A question of vast importance, which, however, I could but barely touch upon, as a word is better able to do it justice.

In weeding a garden, we take great care, lest, with the weeds, we root up some precious plant. In like manner, should we endeavour to weed, as it were, the faults out of the minds of our children, looking diligently, that we neither spoil nor mar that which the Great Wisdom has planted in them, as any part of the natural constitution of their frame. If, then, the love of power is a part of the radical constitution of man, the proper method of education is not to eradicate, but to temper and curb it.

This species of discipline should be begun at a very early age, and managed with a firm but prudent hand. It is a rule, which, for the most part, devolves upon the mother. As soon as the infant offspring evidently appears, set up a resolution for the mastery, to be his in all things, but either to conquer or submit. For there is no such thing as balancing or dividing the power between them. If she submit for the present, it prepares the way for a second defeat, and indeed for an endless series of submission; as the child, in such a case, constantly becomes more fractious, and usurping, and she more timid, yielding, and slavish. Thus she is a mother, not so much a son, as an imbecile master. But, provided the mother is firm, betimes, and manages the child with discretion, she may subdue him to her authority, and that without ever much correction, even though he have to encounter a more than ordinary obstinacy of temper; which, so far from being an ill symptom in children, might, by proper curbing and culture, be made to evolute in manly firmness of character.

The strife for mastery, as I said before, begins in the cradle; and, if not properly decided and settled there, it will grow full-blown, as years increase, to a most frightful shape. For the contentions of little children, first with their mothers, and afterwards with one another, are the germ in all that is of the contention of grown men, which fill the earth with violence and blood.

Wherefore, nothing of human means would perhaps so much conduce to the future peace and happiness of mankind, as to break children's betimes of a domineering spirit; and to wean, as it were, their tender minds, sentiments and habits of much deference, civility, and benevolence. If it were generally made a main part of education, (as assuredly it ought to be, of Christian education,) to learn children to curb their wills, and respect the rights and the feelings of another, an auspicious revolution in the state of the human kind might be expected, which, as always hitherto, has been the subject of the history of man, when the time and reign of peace shall be no longer a mere dream, but a reality.

By the Mails.

VIRGINIA.

NEWPORT, MAY 5.

Capt. Appleby, from Honduras, informs, that a Carthaginian one gun schooner, with thirty-five men has captured off the Balise a Spanish felucca, bound to Havana, with half a million of dollars on board, and indigo to nearly that amount. To show how stupidly the Spaniards manage their affairs it may be only necessary to say, that an English captain represented to the Spanish authorities the risk of sending so much in one of their vessels, but they answered they had orders to ship it in Spanish vessels only; and they obeyed them.

MAY 7.

LAMENTABLE OCCURRENCE.

We perform a painful task in announcing the destruction of the Buenos-Ayres schooner *El Ayerudo*, by the explosion of her magazine, on Monday last, by which 23 persons, including all the officers except the Boatswain and two Maats' Mates, were instantly launched into eternity!—It will be recollected by our distant readers, that this vessel, in company with another, a brig called the *Independencia*, also under the Patriot flag of Buenos-Ayres, put into this port about two months ago. Here they remained about six weeks, and then attempted to get to sea, but the wind being a-head they could proceed no further than the Tail of the Horse-Shoe, where they came to anchor in 4-5 fathoms water, and about musket shot distance from each other.

On Monday last the Captain of the schooner dined with the Commodore on board, the brig, and was standing on the quarter-deck (about 6 o'clock P.M.) in company with the Commodore and other officers, looking at the schooner at the moment she blew up. The explosion was terrible, and the schooner almost instantly disappeared. Boats were immediately sent off from the brig to save those who might be alive, and succeeded in rescuing 33 who were all that survived, three of whom were injured, and those but slightly.—From the account which these men gave, it appears that the Gunner had, contrary to a standing order, opened the magazine, and while he was at work in it, the lieutenant of marines called a sergeant down into the cabin to pick him out a pair of pistols from the arm-chest, in doing which the pistols were severely snapped, by way of trying them, though the officer of the deck was heard to forbid it.—What followed is unknown; and it is merely conjectured that one of the pistols snapped might have been loaded, and the contents accidentally discharged into the magazine. The whole of the vessel about the mainmast was literally blown to atoms, though both masts remained unmoved.

We regret to add that the pilot, (the elder Thomas, of Hampton,) and four young men, residents of this town, were on board at the time, and are among the number of the killed.—We will not augment the grief of their relatives and friends, by a publication of their names; bitter indeed has been the fruit of their rashness.

Commodore Chaytor has very humanely made a present of the remains of the Schooner, to the widow of the unfortunate Pilot; and his men are now employed in saving whatever is of any value for her, which will amount to something handsome.

Among the number who perished, we have to deplore the loss of Capt. Thurston Taylor, a shipmaster of this port, of the most respectable connexions, and highly esteemed by all who knew him; Lieut. Singletary, a native of Charleston, S.C. late of the U.S. Marine Corps on this station; Mr. William Colley, son of William Colley, Esq. Ship-builder of this Borough; and Captain Greenwell, late commander of the Baltimore Packet President.

MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE, MAY 8.

In the Circuit Court of the United States for Maryland District, now in session in this city, Joseph Almeida, commander of the Patriot schooner *El Congress*, was indicted by the Grand Jury for Piracy. The trial before the petit jury commenced yesterday; and, after a full investigation of the clause of the treaty with Spain, on which the indictment was founded, the Court directed the Jury to acquit the prisoner.

MAY 9.

Havana papers to the 25th of April have been received at the office of the Patriot. In one of them the Commandant-General of the Marine, has published an official despatch from Capt. de los Rios, of the brig *Almirante*, announcing that on the day before, he had engaged and captured the insurgent schooner *Galveston*, Captain Chaleus, which had committed many piracies, after firing only three broadsides; that before he could bring her into port, she sank along side his brig; and that of a crew of 44 persons, only 17 were saved, including the second captain.—The rest he says, "were victims of their obstinacy in endeavoring to escape."—The *Flag* was saved.

ST. PETERSBURGH.

A letter has been put into our hands, written by Stephen B. Onion, formerly second mate of the schooner *Plattsburgh* of this port, dated Copenhagen, January 24, 1847. Our Readers will recollect that the above mentioned vessel proceeded from this port, bound to Smyrna, with more than \$40,000 in specie, and was under the command of Captain Hackell; that on her voyage she was seized upon by the crew, and the captain, supercargo, and first mate killed, and that the conspirators then carried her into Maderia, a port of Norway. Several of the crew, after having possessed themselves of their ill-gotten booty, went to Copenhagen, where, suspicions being excited, they were taken before the police, and the bloody deed was by one of them acknowledged, and they committed to prison.

The said Onion, in his letter, denies his having been in any manner engaged in, or accessory to this infamous transaction; on the contrary, he asserts, that he was attacked and much beaten; that he with difficulty escaped below, where he remained until the *schur* was taken possession of by the conspirators; and that it was on the most earnest solicitation that his life was granted him, on condition that he should, on his part, keep the matter a profound secret.—On the 24th of August he arrived at Copenhagen, and on the seventh day of September he was arrested and carried to prison, where he remained at the date of his letter.

As it is understood that the circumstances attending this affair, will soon undergo a legal investigation, in the trial of the said Onion, we forbear to offer any observation on the above.

NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, MAY 14.

Very late from France.

Last evening arrived at this port, the fast-sailing ship *Maria Theresa*, Skiddy, in 22 days from Havre, (whence she sailed on the 18th of April) and 20 days from the Lizard.

American Flour is quoted in the Havre letters of the 16th, at 80 francs per-barrel; rice had declined a little.

Capt. Skiddy favored the Editors of the *Mercantile Advertiser* with a file of Paris Papers to the 16th of April, but they contain no news of importance.—The following articles are extracted from the papers:—

Vienna, April 3.

For some weeks past, Couriers have frequently passed between this place and St. Petersburg; there is a probability that an interview between our monarch and the Emperor of Russia, will take place in Galicia.

Stockholm, March 25.

Count Gyllenstrom, marshal of the court, and proprietor of estates in Pomerania, is exiled from the kingdom; he is to leave this capital in 3 days.—There exists here at this moment a fermentation in the public mind, of which it is impossible to foresee the consequences. The government displays great energy. Vigorous measures are spoken of, proper to repress the parties which are showing themselves in the kingdom.

We understand, says the *Georgetown* (Col.) Messenger of May 9th, that a ship load of Stocking Looms, and Swiss weavers, arrived at Washington a few days since, where they propose to form an establishment, which has for its object the manufacturing of cotton and woolen hosiery, knit pantaloons, petticoats, under waistcoats, and Berlin lace, and tulle for ladies dresses.

We learn with pleasure, that the banks have been liberal in their support to this industrious and valuable, little colony.

CONNECTICUT.

HARTFORD, MAY 12.

Connecticut Election.

On Wednesday last a very numerous escort introduced Gov. SMITH to this city, and on the succeeding day, the Assembly met. In the House of Representatives, Charles Dennison, Esq. federal, was elected speaker, and John S. Peters and Simon H. Minor, Esqrs. democrats, were chosen Clerks.—The first by a majority of two, the latter by a majority of one.

The votes for Governor were declared to be as follows:—
Hon. Oliver Wolcott, 13,665
His Excellency J. C. Smith, 13,119

Majority for Mr. Wolcott, 536
The scattering votes were 208.
Lieut. Gov. Iggesoll was chosen without opposition.

The Board of Assistants chosen are all Federalists, ten in number. The votes for Treasurer and Secretary were not counted, being nearly unanimous.

Members of Congress.

The Hon. Nathaniel Terry, and Ebenezer Huntington, Esqrs. federalists, are elected to fill the two vacancies in Congress, from this State.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, MAY 12.

From Pernambuco.

From Capt. Lovett who arrived at this port on Saturday from Bahia, we have received an account of the insur-

rection at Pernambuco, not differing materially from those which we have before received. The leaders of the conspiracy were Martins and Captain Petros, who with a number of other persons of no great consideration had for some time past held meetings under the name of Masonic Convivial parties. These meetings were suspected of seditious designs in December last; but no measures were taken against them until March 6, when Martins was arrested, and an order was given for the arrest of Petros. The conspirators having before taken measures to secure the military, of which it seems there was but one regiment, Martins was immediately released by the Guard and Petros killed the officer sent to arrest him, and also the Colonel of the regiment.

The conspirators immediately paraded the streets, with a white flag, and were followed by the populace crying *viva patria*. The governor and the friends of the old government retired to the fort or to the shipping, or shut themselves up in their houses. The conspirators took possession of the Treasury which were found 800,000 dollars in specie. The governor, having no means of defence, soon capitulated, on condition of being permitted to retire with his family in a small vessel.

Things continued to go on with perfect tranquility, and business experienced but a slight interruption; but according to the latest intelligence, the self appointed governors were opposed by the people of the country, and of the neighboring districts.

The Governor of Bahia had taken the most prompt measures to resist the insurgents, and had already sent a brig of war to blockade the port, which was to be followed in a few days by two other ships of war, one of 30 and the other of 20 guns. No symptoms of revolt had appeared at Bahia; but it was supposed that the *Crocoles* were in favor of a Revolution.

MAY 15.

Capt. Harris, of the brig *Gipsy*, left Pernambuco, 39 days since, and states, that at that time, the new government were in quiet possession of the fortresses, and every necessary exertion was making to put the place in a state of defence. A rumour prevailed that two vessels of war were on their way to Pernambuco from St. Salvador (Bahia) for the purpose of blockading the port, in consequence of which, Capt. Harris hastened away as early as practicable.

Passenger in the *Gipsy*, His Excellency Antonio Gualdo da Cruz, Minister from the new government of Pernambuco to the United States, and suite. From these gentlemen we learn the country was in a state of perfect tranquility, and that the towns immediately dependent on Pernambuco, as well as the interior so far as information had been obtained, acknowledged the new government.

BRITISH PLAISTER LAW.

The Merchants of St. Johns, (N. B.) have held a meeting, and passed sundry resolutions, recommending the enforcement of the laws against irregular exports of Plaister, and pledging themselves to counteract, as far as possible, any evasion of the same.

The Secretary of the Treasury has transmitted a circular, to the different District Courts by which he has determined conformable to an opinion of the Attorney General of the United States, not to interfere to remit penalties after a condemnation by the court, nor after an appeal or writ of error. This determination applies to forfeitures and penalties under the act of Congress of March 1797.

Vessels bound from the U. States to Sweden and Norway, must be furnished with a Consular Bill of Health, or otherwise they will not be admitted.

A French frigate has arrived at St. Domingo, with despatches from the black monarch of Hayti; but being addressed to "General" instead of King Christophe, they were returned.

William Cobbett.

William Cobbett has already commenced his labors in this country, by a letter addressed "to the People of America;" the leading object of which is, to deny the implication contained in some paragraphs that have been published here from English papers, that he left England to escape debts which he was unable to pay; and to contradict a story, of his having been horse-whipped by Mr. Lockhart.—He announces his intention of publishing, in a day or two, a "Prospectus of his future literary labors."

Cobbett says, in this letter, that he is able to prove, that before he left England, his income from his writings was more than ten thousand pounds a year clear money; and that he expects to receive at least twenty thousand pounds out of the disposal of his landed and other property.—He closes his letter, by offering the proprietor of the *New-York Evening-Post*, a bet of "an even thousand dollars, that the government of England, that is to say, the government of the Brough-mongers, does not last three years longer."—*Daily Messenger.*

Rhode-Island Legislature.

The Legislature of this State adjourned on Saturday last, to meet again in this town on the second Monday of June next; when, the appointments of civil and military officers, will be completed.

Official.

Contracts have been made for erecting, during the ensuing summer, the following light houses; in Massachusetts, viz: on Petit Maupas, on Nantux Island, near Tarpaulin Cove; on West Chop of Holmes Hole; at Narrabet. These Houses will probably all be completed in the month of October or November next.

Arrangements have likewise, we understand, been made for determining whether Gas may not be advantageously substituted for Oil, in the Light-Houses of the United States. The experiment is to be made in the Light-House at Newport, Rhode-Island. It is particularly recommended to the attention of unfortunates, from whom communications (addressed to the Treasury,) as to its relative benefits or inconveniences when compared with oil, are invited.

National Intelligence.

Virginia Election.

The Hon. Thomas Newton, Burwell Bassett, James Johnston, John Tyler, Peterson Goodwin, Thomas M. Nelson, James Pleasant, Hugh Nelson, Philip P. Barbour, Henry St. George Tucker, Wm. McCoy, Wm. A. Burwell, and Ballard Smith, democrats, are re-elected to the 15th Congress, generally without opposition. General Alexander Smyth (famous for his war proclamations, &c.) in the room of Daniel Sheffey, whom the "Richmond Enquirer" denominates an "Anythingarian." William Lee Ball, democrat, vice General Hungerford, "whose political course has not been considered steady by the democratic party." George F. Strother, vice Dr. Hawes, both democrats. Robert S. Garnett, vice Mr. Roane, both democrats. William J. Lewis, vice Mr. Kerr, both democrats. William Floyd, democrat, vice Gen. Breckinridge, federalist, declined. Charles P. Mercer, vice Joseph Lewis, both federalists. Archibald Austin, democrat vice John Randolph, latitudinarian. James Pindall, federalist, vice John G. Jackson, democrat, declined.

The federal party of Virginia is composed of citizens of the nation, who question the system of nullification, and who are not content with the principles they imbibed from their fellow-citizen, the Father of Federalism;—but they have not considered it expedient at the present time to make any exertions in the elections.

South-America.

Lord Castlereagh, in answer to some questions propounded by Mr. Brougham, in the British House of Commons, has broadly stated the fact, that the government of Great-Britain was no party direct or indirect, to the course of policy pursued by Spain towards her colonies, that the conduct pursued by Great-Britain was to observe a strict and impartial neutrality. This assertion, we look upon as equivalent to a declaration, that all the powers of Europe mean to observe a strict neutrality likewise; in other words that Spain must be reduced to the necessity of fighting her revolted colonies single handed. His lordship does indeed intimate, that the events on the River Plate, as they might involve interest of a most important nature, as they may affect the European dominions in Portugal, must be considered not as a mere South American question; but as an European question. He did not think therefore, that he was at liberty to disclose, further facts, even if they were in his power. From his lordship's reserve on the latter point, contrasted with the frankness and explicitness of his avowal in the other, it seems as if Great Britain contemplated making herself a party in the controversy between Portugal and her colonies.—Another fact is stated by his lordship in confirmation of the construction that we have put upon his language, viz. that with Portugal the English government are bound by a treaty of alliance; that with regard to Spain, there is no such treaty. He further intimates his approbation of the conduct of Lord Brougham, who is now in the service of his Portuguese majesty, and states his disapprobation, that any British officer should engage in the service of the insurgents. From hence it may fairly be concluded, that England looks with jealousy on this new revolution, and that she meditates taking a part in the controversy. His lordship observes with suitable gravity, that the controversy of Portugal and her colonies is not a South American question, but an European question; by which we should be led to infer, that the controversy between Spain and her colonies was not an European question. Statesmen perfectly understand the art of splitting hairs.

The capital city of Buenos Ayres, the port of St. Mary, is situated on the western shore of the majestic La Plata River, which gives its name to the present United Provinces. It is situated in lat. 34° 35' 26" meridional, and in long. 49° 19' west of lake St. Mary. It contains 17 churches, 7 parishes, 6 convents, 2 monasteries, 3 hospitals for the sick, 1 foundling hospital, 7 public squares, 1 college in which are taught Latin, philosophy and theology, and 1 for orphans, 1 academy for the study of jurisprudence, 1 for drawing, one for mathematics, and one for medicine; there is one university for the study of practical medicine, 1 library, 3 printing-offices, 1 theatre, and 1 amphitheatre for the exhibition of bull fights. The population, including all sexes, white, black, Indian and mixed, has been estimated at about 80,000. At some distance in the country, an *Horse* may be purchased for one dollar; but in town the price varies from 4 to 5, 6 or 8, according to the quality of that animal. If a man hires a *Horse* to ride at any distance, and the animal dies upon his hands, it is thought to be of no importance; but he must be careful to return the saddle and bridle. The country abounds in tigers, an animal which in its infancy plays with its tail, and shews all the sportive levity of a kitten, and when full grown, it is not equal to an Asiatic tiger, either in size, strength, or ferocity. The country likewise abounds in batrachians, not of the size of the African species, guinea pigs and armadillos, the latter of which is thought by the natives to be excellent eating, when roasted in the shell. The carnival, in this place, lasts for three days; during which time the women assemble on the roofs of the houses and throw egg-shells filled with fragrant water, on the passengers below. The men sail forth, at this season, to enjoy this bathing luxury from the hands of their mistresses. The women are reckoned by foreigners very beautiful, and their shapes are remarkably fine. His Portuguese Majesty, by interfering in the cause between Spain and her colonies, and not observing, as England has done, a Neutrality, has furnished an opportunity for the same insurgent game to be played in his own dominions. The General of his Portuguese Majesty, on his first petty conquest, ostentatiously published a Proclamation, that it was not his Majesty's design to interfere with foreign dominions; but that Monte-Video lay so near his own, that he was bound by his royal solicitude for the safety of his own territories, to accept that conquest. This was throwing down the gauntlet; his Portuguese Majesty is now favored by the insurgents, with an excuse of a similar character. They may say, that they mean no harm to the King of Portugal; but, as the dominions of his Majesty lay so near their own, they are wonderfully afraid, lest the existence of a monarchy in the immediate vicinity of such Republicans, should have a tendency to shake the security of the Republican form of government.—*Fed. Rep.*

The Minister of the King of Portugal (says the National Intelligencer, of May 7) is at present in Washington city.

Latest from Bonaparte.
Capt. Bailey, of the *Horatio*, arrived at New-York from Calcutta, touched off St. Helena on the 30th of March, where he was supplied with water by a British sloop of war, and informed that Bonaparte was in good health.

The rage of speculation has advanced flour in this country to a most unreasonable price, calculating on obtaining still higher and profitable prices abroad. The bubble has burst. It now appears, from undoubted authority, by the last arrivals that flour brings but from 13 to 14 dollars in England, and only 13 in France. The price must fall to the just value of the article here.—*N. Int.*

From the Boston Centinel, of May 13.
LOCUSTS.

The southern papers have announced that the present is the year for the appearance of what is called, in rural language, the *Seventeen Years Locust*. Their appearance, transformation, progress and decrease at several former periods, have been noticed by scientific agriculturalists in Pennsylvania, &c. and published. Like many other of the extravagancies of Nature, their anticipated appearance has excited fear and gloomy forebodings; but they have been found not merely to be a harmless insect, but actually to afford food to other animals. The last Concord Gazette says, "they are due the present month. The insect lives above ground about two months, and 17 years in it. The first eight and a half years are employed in penetrating downward into the earth, and the last eight and an half years in ascending. In its subterraneous situation it is covered with a shield."

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THE HESSIAN FLY.

We are sorry to state, that the Wheat crop is perishing under the *Hessian Fly*. The accounts we have received of its ravages are alarming. A farmer from Powhatan assures us that ground from which he expected a few days ago to reap thirty bushels the acre, will not yield him five. Some estimate their loss at two thirds; others at more. The change has been a rapid one. But a few days ago, the wheat bore a promising appearance; giving delight to the eye and gladness to the heart of the farmer. But the fly suddenly came, and the hopes of the harvest are annihilated. Powhatan, in Gloucester, and in this neighborhood, the ravages are very great. Report indeed says, that to the East of the Ridge the fly, or rather the maggot, has appeared in great numbers.

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We have further accounts of this destructive insect.—On the James River a few miles below this city, on the Pamunky, and on the Rappahannock, we hear of its ravages.—It has appeared on the Northern Neck, (between the Rappahannock and Potomac) where it was scarcely ever seen before. In Madison, Orange, Fauquier, and Albemarle, (counties to the north and west of us) its visitation is distressing;—also, in the neighbourhood of this city. Rich land, and forward wheat, in a great measure escape it.—The stalk of the forward wheat is probably too hard to suffer injury from the maggot. The latter wheat suffer immensely.—A 4th, a 3d, a 1-2, in some places a greater proportion will be destroyed. The insect already appears in two shapes; that of the maggot, and that of the chrysalis or wax-seed state, in which it no longer eats, and of course no longer injures.

We have before us a treatise on the *Hessian Fly*, written in 1793 by Jonathan N. Havens, once a member of the House of Representatives, a man of acute mind.—He states, as the result of his observations, there are two generations of this insect in the year—that it "has no dependence upon the Wheat in grain, either for food, or as a place in which to deposit any nit or egg for the preservation of its species; but is in the winter season a *chrysalis*, and remains through the whole winter in the field, on the green wheat, without suffering any apparent injury from frost or snow, and is transformed into a *fly*, as soon as the weather becomes warm enough in the spring."—The time when this transformation begins, depends upon the temperature of the air, and the cere varies in the same country; but he estimates this transformation to take place in an average period of about three weeks.—"The fly disengages itself from the wheat, by boring a small round hole through the brown (*chrysalis*) case in which it is enclosed, and through the leaf of the wheat just opposite to the place where it is lodged; and this hole may be easily discovered, as long as the stubble remains entire. The fly, very soon after it comes out, is prepared to spread itself in the field, where it has lain during the winter, or takes its flight to more distant places in search of wheat on which to lay its eggs or *maggots*; and it is at this time that it has an opportunity of going on to summer-wheat, which would otherwise escape without being injured. The great variety in the time of its first coming out, produces the like variety in the time of its depositing the egg or the maggot, but this may be generally placed between the 20th of April and the 10th of May" (in Long-Island;) but this too depends upon the season. Mr. H. says that "the maggot is properly the first state, or mode of existence with the insect; for although it appears, at first, to resemble an egg, yet he is inclined to believe that the fly is viviparous, for he never could discover that any transformation took place from an egg to a maggot. It resembles at first a very small white nit, and as it grows larger, becomes a slug-like, and almost inanimate maggot, of a white colour, and capable of very little perceptible motion. In this state, the proper and most natural food of the insect, is the sap or juice of the kind of green wheat, which has the most delicate straw; next to this may be ranked the several kinds of wheat whose straw

is more firm and oily, such as the various sorts of *hard wheat*, and the great red-bell, or *red wheat*; and next to this, may be ranked the manner in which the maggot enters the sap, appears to be altogether random, which is very probably performed through some very fine and imperceptible tubes. It appeared destitute of any faculty of corroding the solid part of the straw; and as it grows larger, its whole body indents the straw, and prevents the rise of the sap, and the grain either falls down, or perishes before it has grown to be of any considerable bulk.—The size of the maggot when full grown, and the time necessary to complete its growth, depend in a great degree on the quantity of nourishment it receives from the grain, and the number of maggots that may happen to be on one straw. There is some where between four and six weeks, which will bring the time in which its growth is generally completed, to be in the first part of June."—The *chrysalis* is harmless—it is the second state which the insect assumes; it is the one in which it is found in the time of harvest, and when the grain is gathered, remains in the stubble, (with the exception of those on the upper joint which may be cut off by the sickle, and carried off into the barn.) It remains in the *chrysalis* until it is transformed into the fly.

"The length of time for which the insect will continue a *chrysalis* in the summer season is no doubt regulated in a great degree by the quantity of heat which it may enjoy in that situation. It can endure but a very small degree of heat beyond that which is usual in its natural situation in the field; for an uncommon degree dries up and destroys the *chrysalis*. Mr. H. says, the average length of the *chrysalis* state may be set at "not less than two months." The transformation into the fly "begins about the 20th or 25th August, and continues through the whole of the month of September; but by far the greater part of the specimens are without doubt transformed into a fly in the first part of this latter month—which appears sufficiently evident from this consideration, that the wheat sown early enough in the season to be up in the first week in September (Long-Island) will generally be destroyed; and on the contrary, when it is sown so late as not to be up until some time in October, it will in a great measure escape. The fly is the third and last stage of the insect."

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From the Quebec Mercury of May 1st.
The ice is still firm in the St. Lawrence, and several May-Poles were planted this morning on the different parts of the river.—Many people led by curiosity and the novelty of the scene, have been passing and repassing between the lower town and the opposite shore since the dawn of day.—There was seen at the same time on the ice amidst a concourse of pedestrians a cart, a stage, a carriage and a caleche.—That the St. Lawrence should remain frozen over on the first of May at Quebec for many miles above, and for some miles below it, is certainly a circumstance of very uncommon occurrence, and a prominent feature of the great severity of the last winter. The same thing happened, we are told about 40 years ago.

A May-Pole was then fixed upon the ice, which broke up the same day.—How long the present bridge will last we know not. It is a subject on which many bets have been already laid and won, and on which many are still depending. Some have insured its continuance to the 10th of the present month; we trust, however that the present spring tides will open the navigation.

Much snow still remains in this vicinity, in the open fields as well as in the woods.

THE SEASON.

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HARVEST.

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We have further accounts of this destructive insect.—On the James River a few miles below this city, on the Pamunky, and on the Rappahannock, we hear of its ravages.—It has appeared on the Northern Neck, (between the Rappahannock and Potomac) where it was scarcely ever seen before. In Madison, Orange, Fauquier, and Albemarle, (counties to the north and west of us) its visitation is distressing;—also, in the neighbourhood of this city. Rich land, and forward wheat, in a great measure escape it.—The stalk of the forward wheat is probably too hard to suffer injury from the maggot. The latter wheat suffer immensely.—A 4th, a 3d, a 1-2, in some places a greater proportion will be destroyed. The insect already appears in two shapes; that of the maggot, and that of the chrysalis or wax-seed state, in which it no longer eats, and of course no longer injures.

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is more firm and oily, such as the various sorts of *hard wheat*, and the great red-bell, or *red wheat*; and next to this, may be ranked the manner in which the maggot enters the sap, appears to be altogether random, which is very probably performed through some very fine and imperceptible tubes. It appeared destitute of any faculty of corroding the solid part of the straw; and as it grows larger, its whole body indents the straw, and prevents the rise of the sap, and the grain either falls down, or perishes before it has grown to be of any considerable bulk.—The size of the maggot when full grown, and the time necessary to complete its growth, depend in a great degree on the quantity of nourishment it receives from the grain, and the number of maggots that may happen to be on one straw. There is some where between four and six weeks, which will bring the time in which its growth is generally completed, to be in the first part of June."—The *chrysalis* is harmless—it is the second state which the insect assumes; it is the one in which it is found in the time of harvest, and when the grain is gathered, remains in the stubble, (with the exception of those on the upper joint which may be cut off by the sickle, and carried off into the barn.) It remains in the *chrysalis* until it is transformed into the fly.

"The length of time for which the insect will continue a *chrysalis* in the summer season is no doubt regulated in a great degree by the quantity of heat which it may enjoy in that situation. It can endure but a very small degree of heat beyond that which is usual in its natural situation in the field; for an uncommon degree dries up and destroys the *chrysalis*. Mr. H. says, the average length of the *chrysalis* state may be set at "not less than two months." The transformation into the fly "begins about the 20th or 25th August, and continues through the whole of the month of September; but by far the greater part of the specimens are without doubt transformed into a fly in the first part of this latter month—which appears sufficiently evident from this consideration, that the wheat sown early enough in the season to be up in the first week in September (Long-Island) will generally be destroyed; and on the contrary, when it is sown so late as not to be up until some time in October, it will in a great measure escape. The fly is the third and last stage of the insect."

He never could discover that it preyed upon the wheat. "It is of a texture so delicate as to be injured or destroyed by the slightest accident. Soon after it becomes a fly, it again lays the maggot on the wheat sown in the fall; and if this is not up at the particular time the fly requires it, the maggot must be in a great measure lost, and the species reduced to a small number." Mr. H. says, "the maggot generally proves more destructive to wheat in the fall of the year than in the spring;"—(not so with us in Virginia)—"and before cold weather, is transformed into a *chrysalis*, in which state it is prepared to remain during the winter, and in the spring will again be transformed into a fly; which completes two generations of the insect in one year."

Mr. H. proposes, as a means of getting rid of it, or at least of circumscribing its ravages, 1st to *destroy the stubble of grain soon after the harvest*, by which most of the *chrysalis* will be destroyed; and, 2dly, to cultivate principally, the different sorts of bearded wheat—which have a more solid straw than the bald wheat, resists the impression made by the body of the insect, and in a great measure prevents the injury, which arises from preventing the rise of the sap.

From the Baltimore Federal Gazette, of May 7.
The prospects of the farmers in some parts of this State, as to the next Wheat harvest, are rather promising; the ravages of the *Hessian Fly* have already produced great injury, and the crop is feared, will in some instances be nearly destroyed. It is therefore important, that exertions should be made to supply the expected deficiency, by cultivating increased crops of Indian Corn and Potatoes, so useful for domestic consumption; and it is not yet too late, for the Farmer to turn his attention to either of these crops. The caution in this morning's Telegraph, as to the selection of Seed Corn, ought to be carefully attended to.

From the National Intelligencer, May 8.
It would be an amusing and pleasing pursuit to follow the advance of the Spring from our southernmost territory northward. In this quarter, say latitude 39, the strawberry and the pea, the latter particularly, are scarcely in blossom. A gentleman from the bank of the Roanoke, in North Carolina, informs us, that, before he left home a week ago, ripe strawberries and peas had appeared on the table. In New-York the Lombardy poplar, which has been in full foliage here for three weeks, has scarcely disclosed a leaf.—In Charleston, it is probable the luxury of green peas has been enjoyed for ten days at least, while in the northern parts of the New-England States, the

plant which bears the pea has scarcely peeped above the ground. The gradations and varieties of climate in our extensive country are much more strongly marked by the progress of vegetation than by the temperature of the air. The rapidly introduced into our travelling, by stages and steamboats is such, that in these days a citizen in Vermont or Maine may leave snow on the ground at home, come here and find all nature verdant with exuberant foliage; travel half way to Charleston, dine on green peas and soup on strawberries; and, returning home, arrive there before a flower opens or a leaf is displayed.

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is more firm and oily, such as the various sorts of *hard wheat</*

Poetry.

From Moore's Irish Melodies.

FAREWELL TO MY HARP.

DEAR Harp of my Country! in darkness I found thee,
The cold chain of silence had hung o'er thee long,
When proudly, my own Island Harp! I unbound thee,
And gave all thy cords to light, freedom, and song!

The warm lay of love and the light note of gladness
Have waken'd thy fondest, thy liveliest thrill;
But so oft hast thou echoed the deep sigh of sadness,
That e'en in thy mirth it will steal from thee still.

Dear Harp of my Country! farewell to thy numbers,
This sweet wreath of song is the last we shall twine;
Go, sleep, with the sunshine of Fame on thy slumbers,
Till touch'd by some hand less unworthy than mine.

If the pulse of the patriot, soldier, or lover,
Have throbb'd at our lay, 'tis thy glory alone;
I was but as the wind, passing heedlessly over,
And all thy wild sweetness I wak'd was thy own!

BROADCLOTHS.

THE Subscriber has just received a large Consignment of
BROADCLOTHS,
Of various colours and qualities, which he will dispose of wholesale or retail, at very low prices for Cash, or approved credit—or will exchange them for half and three-quarter blooded Merino Wool, at fair prices—Also a Lot that he will exchange for Cotton Yarn, Cotton Goods, and some articles of Country Produce.

On hand as usual,

A great Variety of Domestic and Foreign Goods, on favorable terms.
E. W. LAWTON.
Newport, April 4.

ISAAC BURDICK & SON.
Respectfully inform their friends and the public,

THAT they opened the STORE, No. 75, Thames-street, recently occupied by J. M. Weaver & Co. where they have for Sale a general Assortment of genuine

West-India Goods & Groceries
Wholesale and Retail, as cheap as can be purchased in Newport.
N. B.—Those who are indebted to the firm of JACOB M. WEAVER & Co. are called upon for the last time, to make immediate payment to ISAAC BURDICK, otherwise their Accounts will be placed in a legal train for collection.
Newport, Feb. 14.

HENRY RUGGLES,

Offer for Sale, on Lyon's Wharf,

347 R. O. Shooks
100 W. O. Hogsheads
60,000 feet Merchantable Boards and Plank
5,000 do. 3-inch Plank
20,000 do. clear car ds and Plank
20,000 do. Joist
30,000 do. Timber.
1,000 Cedar Rails
100,000 Shingles
15,000 Laths
1,000 Clapboards.
Newport, Dec. 27. 3m

FOR SALE or TO LET,

FOUR-FIFTHS of the Kilbourne House, (so called) situated in Broad-Street, with a large Garden.—For terms, &c. apply to
ANDREW WINSLOW.
Newport, April 4.

TO LET,

THE HOUSE, and Shops Nos. 71 & 72, situated in Thames-street, and possession given immediately.—For terms, &c. apply to ABIGAIL MAKER, on the premises.
Newport, March 23.

TO LET,

THE Dwelling-House belonging to the Estate of FRANCIS ROBINSON, deceased, at the south end of the Town, being in excellent repair: For terms apply to
DAVID KING, } Ex'rs.
SAMUEL WHITEHORNE, }
Newport, March 3.

SALT, &c.

SIMEON MARTIN,

Has for Sale at his Store on the Long-Wharf,

9000 Bushels St. Ubes coarse SALT.

Now landing from Ship George Washington.

Also, the following Bremen Goods at his Store, No. 2, Church-street, viz:—

1) Casks green Wine and Porter Bottles
5 Boxes of Nuemberg Toys
1 cask of Gimblets, 230 dozen
1 box of 60 lb. Thread, No 8 to 50, and 50 doz Taps
1 box of 42 Bottle Cases
1 do. of 600 doz Watch Glasses
1 do. of 6 doz. Violins or Fiddles, No. 6 to 16
1 do. of 245 doz. fine Pencils, and 10 lb. of Sealing Wax
1 do. of Shirting Linen
1 Case of 5 1-2 doz. Bird Cages
1 cask of 116 lb. Pack Thread
2 boxes of Slates, No. 4 to 22
1 box of Oil Cloth, 30 pieces
1 do. of 1000 half-pint Tumblers
1 bale of Sail-Cloth
1 do. of Tuckienburghs
1 do. of Hessians, or bagging
1 box of 170 doz. Pocket and Statia Glasses
1 do. of 26 doz. Toilet Glasses
1 cask of 62,000 Marbles
5 Bales Corks.
Newport, August 2.

RUSSIA GOODS.

RUSSIA clean HEMP; Old and New Sable Iron; Yellow and White Candle Tallow; Russia Duck and Sheetings.—Now landing, and for Sale on accommodating terms, by
WILLIAM D'WOLF, and
ROBERT ROGERS, jun.
Bristol, Oct. 11.

Underwood & Stevens
Inform their Friends and the Public,

THAT they have Removed to No. 116, Thames-Street, one door south of their old stand, where they carry on the business of

PAINTING & GLAZING,

In all its various branches.—They offer for sale, as low as can be purchased in the State, the following, together with a great number of other articles:—

London White Lead,	Litharge
do. Red Lead	Prussian Blue
Black Lead	Dutch Pink
Spanish White	Rose Pink
Paris White	Small
Spanish Brown	White Vitriol
Purple Brown	Gold Leaf
Venetian Red	Gum Shellack
French Yellow	Lined Oil, boiled
English Yellow	or unboiled
Chrome Yellow	Spiders of Turpeites
Patent Yellow	Black Varnish
Verdigris	Bright Varnish
Umber	Copal Varnish.

By sending the dimensions of a Vessel, House or Room, their friends can be supplied with a sufficient quantity of Paint and Oil for the same.
They request all those who have Accounts over one year's standing, to call and settle them.
Newport, Jan. 10.

JAMES TOWNSEND,

Respectfully acquaints his former customers and the public,

THAT he continues the GROCERY BUSINESS, at his stand, corner of Banister's Wharf, and will sell for Cash as low as any Store in Town.—He will also transact business on Commission.
Newport, Feb. 27.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber being appointed Executor on the Estate of DORCAS POTTER, late of Newport, widow, and having given bonds as the law directs, requests all persons having demands against said estate, to present them for settlement, and those indebted to make immediate payment to
STEPHEN GOULD, Exec'or.
Newport, 17th of 4th mo. 1817.

NOTICE.

A RECRUITING RENDEZVOUS is opened for the 6th Regiment U. S. Infantry, at No. 5, Long-Wharf.—All those disposed to enter the service of their country, are requested to call.
B. WATSON, Major U. S. Army.
Newport, Feb. 20, 1817.

New Works

Rousmaniere & Barber,
Have just received, among others the following

NEW WORKS.

Chateaubriand's Travels in Greece, Palestine, Egypt and Barbary, during the years 1806 and 1807—1 vol.
Clarke's Travels in various Countries of Europe, Asia, and Africa—3 vols.

The Emporium of Arts and Sciences.—Conducted by JOHN REDMAN COXE, M. D. Professor of Chemistry in the University of Pennsylvania.
Lectures of Thomas Cooper, Esq. Professor of Chemistry at Carlisle College, Pennsylvania.

Pikins' Statistical View of the Commerce of the United States.
An Epitome of the Arts and Sciences.—Being a comprehensive system of the elementary parts of an useful and polite education;—adapted to the use of Schools in the United States.—Illustrated by numerous engravings of subjects in Natural History, and a variety of Statistical Tables.

Their Stock of BOOKS is very large, and embraces the standard Works in every department of Literature, which they offer upon as favorable terms as can be procured at any Book-Store in America.

STATIONARY,

Of every description, constantly for Sale as above

Constantly on Hand,

A great Variety of

Ledgers, Journals, Waste, Invoice, Sales, Cash, and Record BOOKS,

Made of the best Paper, bound in a superior manner, and Patent Ruled.
February 13, 1817

NEW CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

Anstis E. Richardson, & Co.

Respectfully inform their friends and the public,

THAT they have opened a CIRCULATING LIBRARY, three doors west of the Newport Mercury Office, where they respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage. The Library is very extensive, and contains the best works in every department of Literature, and a great number of Novels, Romances, &c.—The choice publications of the day will be regularly added. The public may rely upon their best efforts to render the Library worthy attention.

They have also for Sale,

An Assortment of PAPER-HANGINGS and BORDERS, very cheap.

Likewise, they have for sale at their Book-store,

A VALUABLE Collection of Books, in the different branches of Law, Physic, Surgery, and Miscellaneous.—Among them are, the Life of West; the Pastor's Fireside, by Miss Porter; Tales of my Landlord; Sancho, or the Proverbialist, and several others,—which they will sell on the most reasonable terms.—Also, School-Books of every description.
Newport, March 21.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber contemplating a removal from this Town, is under the necessity of requesting all those against whom he holds demands, to adjust the same without delay.

P. P. REMINGTON.

Newport, March 21.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having been appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate for the town of Middletown, Administratrix on the Estate of CORNELL LITTLEFIELD, late of Middletown, deceased, and having given bonds according to law, requests all persons having demands against said estate to present them for settlement, and those indebted to make immediate payment to her.
HANNAH LITTLEFIELD, Adm'x.
Middletown, March 20, 1817.

TO LET,

THE Shop now occupied by Mr. WILLIAM LOVIE, No. 107, Thames-street.—Possession will be given the 29th instant.—Apply to
SAMUEL F. GARDNER.
Newport, May 2.

CHEAP GOODS, for Cash!

SOLOMON TOWNSEND
No. 157, Thames-Street.

HAS just received, an extensive Assortment of Spring and Summer GOODS purchased at the Boston Auctions for Cash, among which are:—
Extra color'd Florence Lustrings; Canton Crapes; Luen cambric Handkerchiefs; book and cambric Mustins, very fine; French Cambrics; white bed lace; imitation and Silk Shawls; black, red and plaid Bombazets; black flannel Vestings; extra superfine black and blue BROADCLOTHS and CASSIMERES; with a variety of other articles.
Newport, April 11.

JOHN V. HAMMETT,
Respectfully informs his friends and the public,

THAT he has removed from No. 6 to No. 8, Market-square, directly opposite, where he offers for Sale, an Assortment of GROCERIES, &c. as usual.
Newport April 3

REMOVAL.

SAMUEL W. VINSON,
Druggist & Apothecary, respectfully informs his customers and the public,

THAT he has removed a few doors north of his former residence, to No. 110, the late residence of Gov. MARTIN, corner of Church-street, and nearly opposite the shop of Mr. James C. Barber, hair-dresser—where he continues his business, and hopes for a continued share of public patronage.
Newport, April 25

TO LET,

THE House late of J. A. Dockray's, situated in Thames-street, and now occupied by the Rev. Mr. Elton—Apply to
W. MARCHANT
Newport, April 27.

SCHOOL NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has opened a SCHOOL in Spring-street, nearly opposite Trinity-Church, and next north of Capt. Isaac Burdick's, for the instruction of Youth in the various rudiments of common School Education, viz:—Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, &c.; as the Subscriber has ample recommendations, and intends devoting his time assiduously to this pursuit, he will be grateful for a share of the public patronage, and assures those who may favor him with their support, that nothing shall be wanting on his part to render satisfaction to his employers.—For terms, &c. apply at Mrs. Tillinghast, No. 112, Thames-street, or at the School-Room.
MILTON HALL.
Newport, May 2.

TO LET,

And Possession given immediately,
THE UNION COTTON FACTORY in Tiverton, with all the apparatus, now in good order for making Yarn.—For further particulars, enquire of ISAAC PALMER, living near the premises.
ISAAC PALMER, } Committee for
EDMUND ESTER, } the Union Cotton
ENOCH FRENCH } Factory.
Tiverton, April 24, 1817.

FOR SALE,

THE Estate situated on the South side of Washington-square, next east of the Bank of Rhode-Island, and formerly owned by Robert Rogers, Esq.—There is probably not a better dwelling-House, or a more eligible situation in Newport. For terms, &c. apply to
B. HAZARD.
Newport, Sept. 20.

FOR SALE,

And Possession given on the 25th of March next.

THE FARM whereon the Subscriber now lives, about one mile from the State-House in Newport, containing Ninety Acres of Land, with a Dwelling-House and other out-houses thereon, and a good orchard.—For terms, &c. apply to
NICHOLAS TAYLOR.
Newport, Jan. 6, 1817.

TO LET,

A FARM at the south end of Newport, containing 110 Acres, called Price's Neck Farm.—All the buildings are in good repair.—Possession will be given on the 25th of March next.—For terms, apply to
CONSTANT TABER, or
AUDLEY CLARKE.
Newport, Feb. 21.

Andrew V. D. & Co.

Respectfully acquaint their Customers and the public,
THAT they have taken the Store, No. 90, Thames-street, next south to M. David Radman's, where they offer for Sale, at wholesale and retail, as cheap as can be purchased in this town a complete Assortment of Genuine
GROCERIES.
Newport, Sept. 20.

JONATHAN EASTON,

No. 53, Broad-street, has just received and for Sale,

A Few Barrels Alexandria and Richmond Flour; 3 bags soft-shelled Almonds; 10 barrels first quality Irish Pork; Starch, Pimento, &c.—3000 lbs. COFFEE; 40 Firkins Butter; 20 barrels New-York Pippins; 10 Casks Russia Tallow; 15 boxes Havana white and brown Sugars; 3 kegs Virginia Tobacco; 3 hds. Copperas; 14 Ton Logwood.

A L S O,

An Assortment of DRY GOODS, which will be sold, at Wholesale and Retail, cheaper than can be bought in Newport.
Newport, March 1, 1817.

WILLIAM WHITE,

No. 36 & 37 Long-Wharf,

Has for Sale,

A General Assortment of

GROCERIES,

By Wholesale and Retail.

Newport, April 11, 1817.

H A F

WILL be Screwed at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms, at the Screw-House of the Subscriber, near the Rev. Mr. Eddy's Meeting-house.—He will also furnish from One to Fifteen Tons of HAY, at the shortest notice.

GEORGE S. HAZARD.

Newport, April 5.

TO LET,

THE on-half of a handsome and pleasantly situated HOUSE, in Middle-town, nearly two miles from Newport, on the main road, with a garden, if desired.—Apply to JOHN WEDDING, on the premises.
Middletown, 2d of 5th mo. 1817.

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has for Sale the said Farm, situated in Portsmouth, about 2 miles from the City, on the western side of the town.—It contains about 150 Acres of excellent land, with a stream of water running through a part of it at all seasons of the year, several springs, and an excellent well of water.—There is on the Farm a large Dwelling-House, in good repair; a barn, crib, chaise-house and other out-buildings. It is well fenced, and divided into a number of divisions, with good stone-walls, for the convenience of mow and pasture; and has on it about acres of orcharding, of choice grafted fruit trees, of a superior quality, consisting of apple, pear, quince and cherry trees. Said Farm for pleasantness of situation and fertility, is perhaps equalled by few; it is suitable for a farmer, for a public house, or for a gentleman of pleasure, and will be sold cheap.—Any person disposed to purchase, may know the terms, and view the Farm, by applying to
ISAAC ANTHONY.
Portsmouth, Sept. 16.

NOTICE.

WE the Subscribers, having been appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate for the town of Portsmouth, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims against the estate of DANIEL LAKE, late of Portsmouth deceased, represented insolvent, give notice that six months from the date hereof are allowed to the creditors of said estate to bring in proof of their claims, and that we will attend at our respective dwellings during said period for that purpose.
GEORGE HALL, 2d, } Com'rs
JOSEPH CHILDS, }
All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to
ABIGAIL LAKE, Adm'x.
Portsmouth, April 6, 1817.

NOTICE.

WE the Subscribers, having been appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate for the town of Newport, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims against the estate of SAMUEL GREENE, late of Newport deceased, represented insolvent, give notice that six months from the date hereof are allowed to the creditors of said estate to bring in and prove their claims, and that we will attend at our respective dwellings during said period, for that purpose.

BENJAMIN HADWEN, } Com'rs
STEPHEN DEBLOIS, }
All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to
SARAH E. GREENE, } Executrix
JOSEPH BRIGGS, }
CHRISTOPHER ALMY }
Newport, April 5, 1817.